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In response to the Office Action dated April 2, 2001 (Paper No. 6), please amend the application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the Title section at page 1 with the following replacement section. A marked-up copy of this section, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

SLIT COATING METHOD AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING
COLOR FILTER SUBSTRATE USING SAME

Please substitute the paragraph at page 4, lines 6-24 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

 In the prior art coating device (slit coater) shown in FIG. 4, it is difficult to prevent the coating liquid from being solidified at the tip of the coating head 5. Hence, according to the prior art, if a stop time elongates, a rinsing liquid (such as a solvent of the coating liquid) is flowed from a liquid supply circuit. Areas where the rinsing is actually needed are mainly the tip area of the coating head 5 and a slit area 54, so that it must be more of waste of the coating liquid to fill all the coating circuits with the rinsing liquid and to be again replaced with the coating liquid when returned. In addition, it takes much time to perform the rinsing process and the return process of replacing again the rinsing liquid with the coating liquid. Referring to FIG. 4, there are shown a coated layer 6, a member to be coated 7, a carrier stage 8, a coating liquid tank 11, a pipe 12, an opening/closing valve 13, a filter 14, and a quantitative pump 15.

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 14, lines 13-18 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

Q2 (e) The heat drying treatment (the post-baking) is executed in order to main-
cure the photosensitive resinous composition in black to form the black matrix. At this
time, the main curing of the ink is also preferably carried out. Thereafter, if necessary, the
protection film is formed using the application system of the present invention.

Please substitute the paragraph starting at page 14, line 24 and ending at
page 15, line 24 with the following replacement paragraph. A marked-up copy of this
paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

Q3 The color liquid crystal panel is typically constructed by matching the color
filer substrate 1 with a face-to-face substrate 64 and sealing a liquid crystal composition 62
therebetween. TFTs (not shown) and transparent pixel electrodes 63 are formed in matrix
inwardly of one substrate 64 of the liquid crystal panel. Further, a color filter substrate 69
is provided inwardly of the other substrate 1 so that RGB color materials are arranged in
positions facing to the pixel electrodes. A transparent face-to-face electrode (common
electrode) 60 is provided on one surface of the color filter substrate 69. The black matrix is
normally formed on the side of the color filter substrate. Moreover, an orientation layer 61
is formed within the plane between the two substrates and subjected to a rubbing process,
whereby liquid crystal molecules can be arrayed in a fixed direction. Further, a polarizing
plate 65 is bonded to an external portion of each glass substrate, and a liquid crystal
compound 62 fills in a gap (on the order of 2- 5 μm) between those glass substrates.
Moreover, a combination of a fluorescent lamp (not shown) and a scattering plate (not
shown) is generally used as a back light, and the liquid crystal compound functions as an
optical shutter for varying a transmissivity of a beam 66 of the back light, thus performing